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 X-Proc 2 F. B. I. C. BARGHOORN
 X-Proc 2 Joseph T. SHAW

ARREST IN SOVIET SHOCKS SCHOLARS

**Barghoorn Is Praised by His
American Colleagues**

By HARRY SCHWARTZ

American university specialists on the Soviet Union expressed shock yesterday on learning that Prof. Frederick C. Barghoorn of Yale University had been arrested as a spy by Soviet authorities.

There was praise for Professor Barghoorn's contributions to American scholarly understanding of Soviet society. There also were expressions of fear that his arrest might imperil the Soviet-United States cultural and scholarly exchanges developed in the last decade.

In a typical statement, Prof. Cyril Black, chairman of the Committee on Regional Studies at Princeton University, declared:

"It is shocking that an American scholar on a legitimate research trip to Russia should be placed under arrest and kept incommunicado.

"Professor Barghoorn is an outstanding scholar of contemporary Soviet politics. This treatment of him places in jeopardy the entire program that has been developed in recent years to encourage closer contact between Soviet and American scholars."

After paying tribute to Professor Barghoorn's "splendid reputation as a scholar of great honesty," Prof. Philip Mosely, formerly director of Columbia University's Russian Institute, said:

"This is bound to have a very bad effect on the modest attempts that have been made to date to build bridges of friendship and understanding among Soviet and American scholars. What is particularly worrying is the fact that the Soviet concept of espionage is so comprehensive that the simplest research inquiry could be interpreted as spying if it is desired to do so."

Timing Is Noted

Professors Black and Mosely both noted as especially ominous the fact that the Barghoorn arrest was announced shortly before the scheduled beginning in Moscow of Soviet-American negotiations on a new cultural-exchange agreement.

Professor Black expressed the fear that the arrest might have been planned to induce the United States to abandon these negotiations. In that way the blame for curtailing Soviet-American cultural exchanges could be placed on Washington.

Prof. Richard Pipes, associate director of Harvard University's Russian Research Center, called Professor Barghoorn "a recognized authority on Soviet government."

"I'm very worried," Professor Pipes said. "They have never arrested an American professor before to my knowledge. This comes as a serious setback because relations on a scholarly level had become so good and every American scholarly visitor had begun to feel much more free than before."

Sources close to the academic authorities in charge of arrang-

ing student and faculty exchange noted that the Barghoorn arrest would make it still more difficult to induce American graduate students to participate in the exchange program.

They also fear that the arrest will make the situation of American scholars in the Soviet Union much more difficult.

Several scholars interviewed yesterday declared that in the light of the arrest they would have to reconsider the personal safety aspect of future trips to the Soviet Union.

One said: "My wife told me this morning that if Fred Barghoorn can be arrested by the Soviet secret police I can be too, so I'd better not go to Moscow too soon."

No person interviewed could

recall any previous case of an American scholar of Professor Barghoorn's standing being arrested in the Soviet Union. In 1960, it was recalled, two American graduate students were accused of espionage by the Soviet newspaper, *Trud*, though this happened after they had left the Soviet Union.

Last August, *Izvestia* accused Prof. Joseph T. Shaw of the University of Wisconsin of having worked with an American correspondent to recruit a young Russian for the American intelligence service. The Soviet newspaper declared that Professor Shaw had been arrested twice in Moscow for taking photographs of "secret objects." He was not held for any significant period.